



## AROUND THE FARM.

## THE HAY CROP.

Treatment of Mowing Lands. One of the best crops that can be grown by the New England farmer is the hay crop, and yet there is no portion of the farm that receives less attention or is more abused than the mowing lands. The average New England surface underlies with boulders, well filled with boulders and small stones, it is desirable to continue fields in mowing as long as conveniently can be, and yet how many there are who seem to think there is no time like the present, and act as though everything that can be gathered from the soil is clear gain, no matter what the ultimate effect or result.

Is not more or less than robbery to graze a meadow after the removal of the hay? And until winter, and yet have many times this is done, turning cattle into the field a few days after the hay is cut, and allowing them to have the run of it until yarded for winter, and yet such farmers will complain that they do not get a full hay crop, and that their grass land is running out?

Well, there is no very good reason why it should not run out, and at the same time there is one of the best of reasons why it should not run out.

For many years of observation it is very reasonable to believe that a mowing field that is in good average condition and from which but a single crop is cut during the season, the same being left to rest and renew itself by natural means, will continue in good condition for an indefinite time. The growth of aftermath serves as a protection and shield to the grass roots, and by its decay adds to the fertility of the soil.

It is the custom of allowing cattle to have every species of grass to the very root, leaving them wholly exposed to the severity and changes of the winter weather.

On rich mowing lands it may be desirable to cut or feed off a portion of the aftermath, it is likely to prove too heavy and thick to remain undisturbed, as this would tend to kill the roots of grass by covering over close. Still, it would be undesirable, but it is continual and close feeding that is injurious and objectionable. If mowing aftermath is practiced it should be early enough so that the grass may still grow sufficiently to serve as a winter protection. Spring feeding should be avoided as well as fall feeding. It does not look like good husbandry to see animals treading over mowing lands while soft, and gnawing the turf.

Mowing lands should receive a top-dressing of decomposed manure, ashes, or charcoal, and for the first year there will be an abundance of hay if other conditions are reasonably favorable. If all mowing fields were without stones or other obstruction, they might be ploughed, cultivated and renewed by following a system of crop rotation; but, until the natural state of the surface is largely changed, farmers had best adopt the means that are easier and productive of satisfactory results.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

## LITTER-MAKING.

Summer Butter for Winter Use. I would not make butter to pack. Butter should be eaten when new, and not be kept any great length of time. No system of making butter can hold the delicate, fine aroma of butter that exists when first made. There is a next stage of the cream which is more lasting, and it is this flavor we must hold on to in keeping butter.

Good-keeping butter for winter calls for no different process than first-class No. 1 butter received and find butter well packed and stored. Our

farmers in making good-keeping butter is a well-balanced ration for the cow to make milk from, and grain should be fed to that end. It gives not only solidity to the fats in the milk, but a complete proportion of the proper elements that go to make up a perfect article. Having good milk and a proper place in which to set it, expedition should change the cream as soon as possible, so that there shall be as few chemical changes in the cream as possible, and then keep the material perfectly open pan-seating the cream in a warm water bath very much ripening, and it should be clumped upon the first detected of acidity. If some alumineous salts are necessary for curdling then the best way is to keep the cream as cold as possible until enough has been secured, and then add a few drops of cream new fat is added, then warm and stir the cream up to 70° and cool gradually down to 60° and churn as soon as the cream is slightly set, and then add the salt. By this method cream can be obtained of uniform condition, and be as nearly as possible of an "age." Also, avoid setting milk for the first time in a pail for butter for long keeping is complete that does not employ the granular brine wash of cream, and the cream is not washed at the granular stage, churning should cause to allow the fluid separation of the butter-milk.

The color of the butter unmixed, and the film of brine which now surrounds each globule of butter-milk acts as a seal to hold air and fat, and which at the moment, but in a measure in the future. The salting is important, so that the grain of salt is large enough to injure the amount of salt is far less important than care in thoroughly mixing it through the mass, and not break up the granules of butter, and thus prevent the formation of little globules with a film of dissolved salt, all that we can do in the preservation of butter. It is now an accepted doctrine that salt is the best preservative for butter, and so would wait long-keeping butter when very wet, so that the salt would all dissolve, and the fat would be easily to pass out surplus moisture. Butter having about 15 per cent. of moisture, and if this 15 per cent. is dissolved, salt evenly distributed will not penetrate a salt crust a little more than half an ounce to the pound, of the office of salt is at its limit, and any further demand for salt is to satisfy an abnormal taste.

We can advance in the making of butter packages, and prefer to use a large number of small boxes, closely sealed with wet salt, closely covered from the influence of the air and set in a place where the temperature is not too high, and which at a trial, such a temperature I have kept butter a year with good success. Prepared paper, water and air-tight cans for the keeping of butter packages, are preferred to boxes, and the expense is not more than two cents per package, and it saves a lot of "bother." Use on the market, and that which at a trial will last longer in a cool place, but let butter freeze, as it takes out the moisture and makes the butter "mealy."

## CHEESE-MAKING.

Farm Cheese. In the first place the rennet must be prepared properly, to assure success. Select a good rennet; one cured within six months its best. Put to soak in a gallon crock, using a teaspoon of salt and three quarts of warm soft water; a handful of freshly-picked sage leaves will give better flavor to the cheese if added to the water in which rennet is soaked. Boil the milk, and strain it through a coarse cloth, and let it stand for a few hours. Then add to the milk a pint of rennet, and stir it well. This will coagulate the milk, and the whey will separate from the curds. Cut the curds into small pieces, and add to the milk, and stir till thoroughly mixed; then let stand for 20 minutes, and then when the whey has separated, add a few drops of rennet, and let it stand for a few moments, and then cut the curds again.

Cheese-making is a science, and the art of cheese-making is to keep the whey from separating from the curds. The whey may separate from the curds, and the cheese will be bad. To prevent this, add a few drops of rennet, and let it stand for a few moments, and then cut the curds again.

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**Boston Weekly Globe.**  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1887.

**ALL EXPIRED SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Will be discontinued at once, so that you may know that your subscription has expired, and that it is time for you to renew. Of course you will renew. Everybody is renewing this year, and never more eagerly than since our announcement of a gift of our charming water colors. We advise every subscriber to include a set of these pictures in his order for renewal, because they are the very best quality of pictures now offered as premiums, will carry joy and happiness into every home, and cost but a trifle. You need them.

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Whose subscriptions have expired. If you have not received, you will receive from the Weekly Globe, a circular containing Special and Confidential Inducements to renew your subscription. The circular explains itself, except in the announcement of the time of the withdrawal of its offer, which we now announce to be Aug. 15. To avail yourself of the advantages of this special circular you must renew before Aug. 15.

**THE COLORED MAN'S FUTURE.**

It is a great breeder of charity, this home-made beam that now and then diverts our contemplation of the mote in the other fellow's eye. There is a touch in these occasional MATTHEWS and Asbury Park incidents at the North that instantly renews our kinship with the South. If it were not for these outcroppings of race prejudices among us we should soon lose all tolerance for the state of things in the other section of the country. As it is, there is not a sufficient recognition of the steadily increasing liberties and advantages that the freedmen of the former slave States enjoy. The negroes have far superior opportunities in Dixie land. Their schools are yearly growing better everywhere in that section. They have a complete monopoly of the market for domestic service and for unskilled labor. The practice of the professions among themselves is not nearly equal to the demand, and the trades are all open to them, while a black brickmason or a black cigarmaker is unknown in the North. It is in the regions where they are best known and where their numbers are so overwhelming that the colored people are making the most remarkable and encouraging progress. The employers in those parts, realizing how numerous the negroes have become, do not resent the efforts of the race to discover new arenas for their activity. It is known here better than in the North that the colored people have outgrown the demand for mere domestic and lackey service, and that with the certain increase in knowledge of the laws of health and with the rearing among them of medical men devoted exclusively to their care, the race will in the next 20 years grow more rapidly than in the last 20 years. Such considerations as these open the mind to some conception of the greatness of the problem that the South must solve, and to a realization of how utterly and absurdly useless such instruments as the Civil Rights bill and the Federal Education scheme are in the mighty work.

**FIGURES FOR THE VETERANS.**

While a few palpably selfish partisans, sacked by the greedy pension-eaters of Washington, are doing their utmost to lead the Grand Army of the Republic from its true and legitimate objects of fraternity, charity and loyalty, into the dangerous domain of personal and party politics, the national administration quietly and without ostentation, is making a record that will surely defeat the object of these noisy demagogues.

There are, of course, thousands of Grand Army men opposed to the party and policy of the present national executive, just as there were thousands in opposition to GRANT, HAYES and GARFIELD, but we trust and believe that only an insignificant number of these opponents sympathize with the noisy little group of self-seekers who have been striving to precipitate the whole organization into a reckless and scandalous raid on the chief magistrate. In his discharge of the solemn duties of the great place to which the people called him, Mr. CLEVELAND has enjoyed no better luck than his predecessors, and frequently he has had to meet and dispose of questions on which the country has been divided. But it must be owned by all that his course has been courageous and straightforward, and manifested itself from honest motives and with a patriotic intent. Like every president before him, beginning with WASHINGTON, he has disappointed the expectations of some citizens and gone contrary to the wishes of others, but there is nothing in his career that ought to work for him the forfeiture of the respect and fair play always due an honest-minded representative of the people. The veteran soldiers, no more than any of their fellow-countrymen, would not be justified in withholding from Mr. CLEVELAND the deference and consideration that all other presidents have received from them. Whatever else he has done or left undone, he certainly has not been lacking in consideration for their interests.

Against the veto of a bill, which was opposed by large numbers of Grand Army men, and in support of which not a petition nor a person appeared at the White House to enlighten the President, and the loudly denounced private pension veto, the logic of which has been accepted by Congress, ave in one or two instances, the supporters of the administration seem to have been present to the fair and intelligent veterans the general record of Mr. CLEVELAND and his officials during the first two years of power. If the President were not in full sympathy with liberal pensions for the soldiers, and not animated by the general feeling of gratitude and generosity toward the men who fought the battles of the republic, he would not have limited his manifestations of such a sentiment to a few small private pension claims and the dependent pension bill. It is however, a simple matter of unquestionable record that we have today the best administration of the general pension laws in the history of the country.

In the first two years of Mr. CLEVELAND's administration there were issued 139,180 pension certificates in excess of the number issued during the two closing years of the

last Republican administration. In plain figures there were 129,517 certificates of all classes issued between July 1, 1883, and June 30, 1885, and 268,697 between July 1, 1885, and June 30, 1887.

The Democratic administration disbursed among the pensioners in its first two years \$16,617,026.99 in excess of the sum disbursed among them in the last two years of the ARTHUR administration. From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1885, the payments on this account aggregated \$12,967,243.46, while in the succeeding two years the total disbursement was \$130,584,270.45.

In the last two years of Republican rule 41,467 veterans were added to the pension rolls, while in the first two years of Democratic rule 56,875 were added.

During the last fiscal year 112,360 certificates of all classes were issued, which is a gain of 5017 over the record of 1885, the year following the war, when a greater number were issued than in any other year until Mr. CLEVELAND's inauguration.

These remarkable records have been made by the present administration against heavy odds. Every year that passes marks a great decrease in the number of persons entitled to pensions, and besides the force of the pension bureau has been reduced 124 since President ARTHUR's term ended. These figures tell a tale that can be neither strengthened nor weakened by comment, and we may say incidentally, that they furnish a handsome endorsement of Mr. CLEVELAND's choice of JOHN CHARLES BLACK for pension commissioner.

But, well as he could afford to let his wonderful administration of past pension legislation be the answer to his enemies and calumniators, the President has also made a peaceful record in the discharge of the duties imposed on him as a branch of the law-making power of the nation, showing himself to be a supporter of the most liberal new legislation, and not by any means a member of that shamefully large class of citizens who preach forgetfulness of the national obligations to the veterans, and who are forever decrying the fulfillment of those obligations. President CLEVELAND has signed in two years 77 more private pension bills than GRANT and HAYES approved in 12 years, and 127 more than GARFIELD and ARTHUR approved in four years. GRANT signed during his terms 485 private pension acts; HAYES signed 303 in his four years, and GARFIELD and ARTHUR 736 in their four years, while CLEVELAND approved 863 of these measures in two years.

But more important still, Mr. CLEVELAND has signed in his half term an act increasing to \$12 the pensions of 79,087 widows, minors and dependent relatives of soldiers; another increasing from \$24 to \$30, \$30 to \$36, and from \$36 and \$37.50 to \$45 a month the pensions of 10,000 crippled and maimed soldiers, and also an act which has already placed upon the pension rolls 8455 survivors and widows of the war with Mexico. This number will be increased to at least 25,000 before the end of the current fiscal year.

We venture to predict that such figures as these will more deeply impress the Grand Army of the Republic than the frothy clamor of a few politicians who seek to hew themselves up by howling the President down, and whose only allies are the angry and hungry claimants and pension grabbers who stand between the soldiers and the government.

**THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.**

Master Workman POWERLY has written a letter denying the widely published statement that he favors the exclusion of all foreigners who seek admission to this country unless they are provided with sufficient means to live here for a year without work if necessary. He is, he says, collecting statistics and data upon which to base an intelligent proposal for dealing with this problem. Until he makes that proposal no one, he claims, has any right to be talking about "the POWERLY plan."

The master workman makes a strong point when he refers to the exclusion of the Chinese, already provided for by Congress, and says: "Was it not un-American to do so? Why single out the Hungarian? What does it matter to the American working-man who it is that takes his situation away from him and does the work for less pay? I would like to have a Hungarian take my situation as an Irishman or an Englishman."

While the country would, we believe, be firmly opposed to any legislation on this subject, based on the old know-nothingism of race proscription, it is fast being educated by the logic of hard facts up to the belief in the necessity of a closer regulation of immigration for industrial and commercial reasons. At present our laws present the strange anomaly of subjecting every kind of goods to high import duties on the ground that our workingmen must be protected against "the pauperized labor of Europe," and at the same moment opening all our ports wide and free to "the pauperized labor" itself.

**EDITORIAL POINTS.**

There are 50,000 postmasters in this country who are paid less than \$1000 a year. Yet there are at least 200,000 full-grown men crazy for their jobs.

Justice FIELD rebukes Mrs. LANGTRY for seeking to avoid publicity in securing her naturalization papers. The respected old singleton! What is Mrs. LANGTRY here for?

THURMAN calls himself an old ghost wandering and waiting on the banks of the Styx. Nevertheless all his countrymen pray that the ferryman may be many years in coming for him.

Over 1,000,000 falsehoods are imported into the United States annually by one firm, and yet the Yankee boy, with his native adroitness, sells the owners of these imported rods most of their fish supplies.

The New Haven heiress who married YAN PHON LEE complains of being stared at when she was on her wedding trip, and has returned home. What did she expect, we wonder, when she married a Chinaman?

Opposition to a platform endorsement of the administration was ascertained, as usual, in the Ohio convention; and, as usual, the resolutions went through like greased lightning, not a dissenting voice being heard.

A girl graduate of a Western musical college was overcome when she stood in the presence of her first audience, and had to be carried home. But this is more merciful than to have suffered the whole audience to overcome by the girl graduate.

New York World: We do not believe in any and another that Judge PORTER and Mr. JACOB SCHAFFER are to be a public calamity. The world now in Sing Sing says, a result would be a public calamity.

Nothing better in pictures was ever given to newspaper readers than the above. You can have both of the water colors, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," or both

**AFFECTION'S DEAREST JOYS.**  
**BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN.**

"Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, For Such is the Kingdom of Heaven"—The Globe's Wonderfully Sympathetic and Touching Gifts to Its Women Readers.

**WIDE AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP.**



**WIDE AWAKE.**

The child, like a flower bud, opens to the rising sun. Even the color and the perfume of the flower are present to excite the thought and feeling of the mother bending over and embracing it, to full comprehension of the beauty and holiness of offspring. The artist, with maternal sympathy in reproducing his subject, has happily caught the moment when the mother, tip-toeing with suppressed breath into the room, creeps timidly forward to discover whether her darling is awake. The child, with eyes closed, seems to be sleeping soundly.

You are not obliged to accept note. You can collect interest on an account only from date of demand of payment.

**PEOPLE'S LAWYER.**

To the Editor of The Globe:

On the 25th of last April I delivered some work to a painter, whom I had engaged to paint a portrait of my son for me. I wrote to him to request a note for three days for the balance due me. The party did not send me the note as promised, and waiting until the thirty days were up, I wrote him for the note again, and threatened to give my case to a lawyer unless he paid at once. Yesterday he sent me the note, and I am now in receipt of it.

I am not obliged to accept note.

To the Chairman Was "Off His Base."

To the Editor of The Globe:

Will you or some of your readers answer the following question:

A deliberative assembly is in session with "Cushing's Manual" for its guide when its constitution does not direct. The question under discussion is the admission or rejection of a member for name only. An investigating committee have reported favorably. A member moves that the matter be referred to the standing committee. I move that the motion be referred to the chairman in stating my motion adds that "should the motion to lie on the table prevail the whole question would remain open." What is the chairman right or wrong in his ruling?

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A deliberative assembly is in session with "Cushing's Manual" for its guide when its constitution does not direct. The question under discussion is the admission or rejection of a member for name only. An investigating committee have reported favorably. A member moves that the matter be referred to the standing committee. I move that the motion be referred to the chairman in stating my motion adds that "should the motion to lie on the table prevail the whole question would remain open." What is the chairman right or wrong in his ruling?

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**MR. POWELL NOMINATED.**

**Named by Democrats for Governor of Ohio.**

**President Cleveland and Tariff Reform Endorsed.****The Fight to be Made on the Question of Sustaining the Administration.**

**CLEVELAND, July 21.—The great Music Hall was crowded with Democratic war-horses this morning. They had met to name a candidate for governor of the Buckeye State. Six hundred and fifty of the unperfumed were present as delegates, and many spectators found seats on the main floor, and many ladies were in the galleries. Senator Payne occupied a seat on the platform.**

**Hon. George E. Seavy was nominated for chairman, and received round after round of applause.**

**The committee on resolutions then submitted the platform, which it was unanimously adopted. It was announced, however, that four members of the committee dissented from the last resolution. The platform as unanimously passed is as follows:**

**The Platform.**

**The Democratic party of Ohio, in convention assembled, proclaims its hearty and unanimous endorsement of the honest, patriotic and economical administration of President Cleveland. We demand such judicious reductions in the present burdensome tariff as shall result in providing an income sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical administration of government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union veterans, and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; and, if necessary, we favor such reduction of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will not interfere with the collection of a surplus in the national treasury, and we denounce any attempt to abolish the tax on liquor for the purpose of keeping up the protection of the revenue system.**

**We call attention to and affirm as sound doctrine and policy the following emphatic and patriotic language of President Cleveland: "The true source of our national wealth, the earnest of our growth and heritage of our people. It should promote limited development and industries, render no growing population and business no drain on the resources of the country, and be jealousy guarded and a careful and enlightened policy on the part of the government should secure more:**

**We demand that all the agents of government, in actual settled districts, be citizens of the United States and for those who declare their intention to become such, we are in hearty sympathy with all people struggling against despotism, and especially those long and gallant struggle of Ireland for the priceless boon of home rule and self-government. We call upon our own State Committee, during the past four years, has had a law office in Colum-**

**busian convention, which will meet in Toledo next week, as a means to promote his presidential interests, has forced the issue, and it is felt that Ohio will be, in a certain sense, the battleground where the preliminary contest in the nomination in the campaign must be fought out. The meaning of what was done in today's convention is this: Ohio Democrats have come into a position to appeal to the people to sustain the administration of President Cleveland, and intend to make the most of it. Upon this basis, the Ohio delegation, and the rivalry of Blaine and Sherman have developed in the Republican ranks, the Democrats have their expectations of electing the ticket in nomination.**

**For judge of the Supreme Court, long L. R. Crittenden of Holmes county was chosen, and for nomination, not Mid-Western, but Olivet—plain, practical, unique, earnest, comprehensive of all the woes, wants, sins, sorrows and necessities of life.**

**But when that exhortation or discourse does come, it is a good one, a glowing one, a stirring one, a change to it. There are so many theological seminaries professors telling young men how to preach, themselves not knowing how, and I am told that the seminaries say anything quaint, thrilling, or unique, faculty and students fly at him, and set him right, and straighten him out, and make him a better man, until, till he says everything just as everybody else says it.**

**Or when the future religious discourse of the Christian church arrives all the churches of Christ in our great cities will be thronged. The world wants spiritual help. All who have buried their sons in foreign lands or Gettysburg with bows and arrows instead of rifles and bombs and parks of artillery, as to expect to conquer the world, and to teach the world of exhortation and sermonology.**

**But there is a religious discourse of the future which will be held, it will be born, of what men of worth it will be, and it will have no idea, in which denominations of Christians will be excluded, cannot be known. The person who will deliver it, the master, and Joseph G. Curley of Urban was placed in nomination by the Champagn delegates. The roll was called, with the following result: Kiesewetter, 564; Curley,**

**G. W. Harper was nominated by acclamation for State treasurer.**

**The Electoral ticket was chosen by the nomination of H. W. Leet of Putnam county for attorney general and Peter Murphy of Butler for member of the board of public works.**

**The convention at 3:55 p.m. adjourned.**

**MR. POWELL'S CAREER.****He Stamped for Greeley and Headed the Electoral Ticket in 1884.**

**CINCINNATI, July 21.—Thomas Edward Powell, nominated today at Cleveland, as Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, is 43 years old. He is of Welsh descent and was born at Dewsbury, England, and educated at the Wesleyan Seminary at Ohio University in 1852. He enlisted as private in an Ohio regiment and served four months. Subsequently he was graduated, and having studied law with Colonel W. R. Reid, formed a partnership with him. His political career began in 1872, when he was a speaker for Horace Greeley. In 1875 he was nominated for attorney general, and had the distinction of defeat by a small majority, and then again, for the same office, he held the ticket. Contrary to what was reported, he was nominated for Congress in 1882, and in 1884, he reduced the Republi- can majority to 400. In 1884 he headed the Democratic electoral ticket, and in 1885 was elected to the House of Representatives as State Committee. During the past four years he has had a law office in Columbus, O.**

**SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.****Triennial Meeting of the General Society at Newport—Its Formation in 1783—Its Early Members.**

**SANDWICH, July 23.—The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati is to meet for the first time in the State of Rhode Island, at Newport, on July 27, current, and continue three days in session.**

**We declare our opposition to the importation of contract labor, and we demand an encroachment of corporate power as will bring the best possible protection to honest labor and at the same time conserve the liberties of the people.**

**We demand that all the agents of government, in actual settled districts, be citizens of the United States and for those who declare their intention to become such, we are in hearty sympathy with all people struggling against despotism, and especially those long and gallant struggle of Ireland for the priceless boon of home rule and self-government. We call upon our own State Committee, during the past four years, has had a law office in Colum-**

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## A FATEFUL MESSAGE.

Interesting Reminiscences  
by a War Telegrapher.

A Private Line that Proved to be a  
Godsend to Vicksburg.

Touching Messages that Daily Passed  
Over the Wire.

[Galveston News.]

The following is a condensed account of the adventures of soldiers who, like many thousands of others, had a "hard row to hoe" for a while, and who, like those who have seen the eventful days of the late war "passed over the river," or in soldiers' vernacular "passed in his checks," occasionally takes a retrospective view of those grand and eventful times and considers it a matter of wonderment that he still walks the earth, "a thing of life"; and, feeling younger and fresher than he did 27 years ago, "a boy among the boys," still pursuing the avocation which he once was an aviator, and who he shouldered arms and marched with elation to the sound of "Old Tom Roach's clarinet" over the grand old hills of Vicksburg, the admiration of the lovely girls, a hero here in his own estimation, imagining the eyes of the world upon him.

This is an introductory. Hailing from Houston, Tex., but at the commencement of the late unpleasantness was an enthusiastic recruit in the enthusiasm prevalent in the Hail city over the prospect of giving the Northmen a trial of strength, was, like other enthusiasts, perfectly impregnated with the disease, and not finding a remedy allowed it to take such a hold that he enlisted in a gold mine as a member of the Vicksburg Cadets, as noble a command as ever shouldered arms, and with a captain (Jesus White) as valiant as himself. As might be expected of those days, who represented all that was chivalrous, honorable, fearless—in fact "God's noblest work," a perfect gentleman.

The writer of this being at that time a telegraph operator—something then so rare in the South as men of that profession were then rare in the North—silently folded their tents and fled themselves northward on the commandment of hostilities—was an once ordered from his company to march to Corinth to report for duty, in the capacity of operator at Corinth, Miss. To describe the events of the memorable battle there would be only a repetition of what has told elsewhere, and only a repetition of what has been told a thousand times. But memory will still rise and assert its full force, and excesses abroad during the handling by the writer present themselves, such as: "John was badly wounded, but hope for the best."

"John we were only partially chargeable, 'Brother James' arm amputated; may pull through." Break the news to mother, etc.

"I thank God brother and I all right. Love to all." General Sidney Johnson killed. We had the pleasure of eating breakfast this morning in the enemy's camp, they having kindly prepared and left it for our benefit."

Hundreds of others came thick and fast, tankards operators night and day to their faint capacity.

"Are you safe? We await in breathless suspense."

"The heavens! No telegram as you promised. Are you hurt? Get a furlough and come home."

Many a long bill has the writer been offered by clamorous soldiers just from the front to send his messages first, as his wife or other dear ones would go crazy if no message came.

These little telegrams, though flashed over the wire a quarter of a century ago, are as vivid in the writer's memory as if they were yesterday.

Well we fall back and the writer was ordered to report at once to General M. L. Smith, commanding at the Vicksburg fort, a few miles to the east in telegrams destined for President Davis and others in authority, with thousands of other telegrams for Vicksburg, we soon found that a good many were lost, no child's play, but that to be with one's command would be far more preferable.

A great old telegrapher, Mr. S. Daniel, most notable transportation on the Macaroni railroad, running from Rosenberg to Victoria, was then manager of the telegraph office, and finding himself in a dilemma, he handled a key or wielded a pen; and he, I know, can never forget those busy and exciting days. I never think of my dear partner except with the fondness of a brother.

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"The heavens! No telegram as you promised. Are you hurt? Get a furlough and come home."

Many a long bill has the writer been offered by clamorous soldiers just from the front to send his messages first, as his wife or other dear ones would go crazy if no message came.

These little telegrams, though flashed over the wire a quarter of a century ago, are as vivid in the writer's memory as if they were yesterday.

Well we fall back and the writer was ordered to report at once to General M. L. Smith, commanding at the Vicksburg fort, a few miles to the east in telegrams destined for President Davis and others in authority, with thousands of other telegrams for Vicksburg, we soon found that a good many were lost, no child's play, but that to be with one's command would be far more preferable.

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